OUR ZOO AND ITS KEEPERS. EXTES OF VARIED ADVENTURE IN CEN-

TRAL PARK. Me who Cares for Animals There Must Mave a Cool Head, a Strong Hand, and Prompt Courage-He Must Also Have a Big Heart for the Little Polks-Remi-

stocesces of Men who Have Passed a

Concration Among the Various Cages. Two shaggy bisons, with emineus-looklast week while a crowd of women and children were around their huge iron cage in the Central Park Zoological Gardens, The big brutes had got into a domestic quarrel, and they lowered their heads and dashed at each other. One of the beiligerents got his horns caught between the iron rails, and was held a prisoner. His rival iabbed his horns into the helpless one's hide. The belpless bison bellowed with rage, and made the cage tremble by his frantic efforts to



Phil Holmes, the veteran keeper, heard the ories of the frightened women and children. He knew that there was a fight. He ran up. waulted the rail, dashed Pfearlessly into the cage, and grabbing the enraged bison shoved him with all his strength. The monster felt the touch of his master's hand, and was cowed in an instant. He could have trampled the keeper easily, but he backed off like a way-

ward child caught at some mischief. Phil

seized a big pole, pried the bars apart, released the imprisoned bison, and shouted to him to go to his stall. The bison trotted off. The women looked at Keeper Holmes admiringly. The children regarded him with

delight. They had never seen anything like that at the circus, and the keeper was a hero in their eyes. The spectators had seen something of the mettle and intrepidity of the men who are interesting features of Gotham's Zoo. and who ordinarily do not attract the notice of the thousands who daily go sightseeing in the great outing ground of the metropolis except by their uniform courtesy to visitors.

Every one of the band of keepers has had more startling adventures than happen to nest Gothamites in all their lives and travels. They are a wiry lot of fellows, in check jumpers, with keen eyes and a comprehensive knowledge of human and animal nature. They are really the policemen of the animal city of the Park, and they are on duty even after the Ecc is locked up and the sightseers have gone.



THE LATE MR. CROWLEY'S BEST PRIEND. The patriarch of the Zoo and the keeper who has been longest in service there is Phil holmes. He has been in the Zoo for thirtythree years. His specialty has been the care generation of Gothamites were boys and girls they knew Phil as the picturesque Arab who used to lead the camels up and down the sward and give the happy children free rides. Phil langhingly says that he was an Arab from shows garb of the sons of the desert, and his ches thought he was a real Arab, for he had no trace of Irish brogue. He nearly lost his life some years ago in a flerce fight with a secred buil from India. The bull charged him. and he seleed it by the nose and one horn. It was early in the morning, and nobody heard was early in the morning, and nobody heard his eries for help. It was twenty minutes heare he made his escape. Shor'ly afterward a herry buil tackled him and m ds his life missrable for ten exciting minutes. Phil face-liquid says that this kind of an Irish buil sin't nearly so thiny as the Irish buils you read about. A mad bison chased him on another occasion, and he was saved only by the assoing of the brute by a fellow keeper.



DABY FATIMA'S GENIAL NURSE.

The keeper who is the particular pet of the little folks who go sightseeing at the Zoo, is Jake "Cook. For several years recently he was the keeper of the animals best known to the public, and he acquired international distinction as the friend of the celebrated Mr. Crowley's wife. Miss Kitty. Jake has not yet entirely recovered from the depression of spirits which the death of the famous pair of chimpanzees caused him. He saved Crowley's life five times when the chimpanzee was laid up with pneumonia, and was nearly heartbroken when the last attack carried Growley off.

Jake has keps watch of the large and happy family of monkeys in the Zoo for twelve years, and he says that he knows the features of every one of them. from the biggest are to the smallest of the measures. The playful fellows are very troublesome charges, owing to the fact that their quarters in the Zoo are not suitable for monkey idiosyncrasies.

"This is no place for monkeys," said Jake.
"This is no place for monkeys," said Jake.
"This is no place for monkeys," said Jake.
"They can't live in these small, draughty buildings, They have not room enough to exceed the said of the said of the said of the said of the last time of the heave then some month to exceed any of the said said that is more to them this food. I cured trowley of pneumonia two times, but I was not enough of a doctor to save him the last time I's had more intelligence than some ment know, and he was much better than some ment know, and he was much better than some

meant and he never forgot a kind act. And then, noor Kitty! There was no care large enough for her to romp in. During the winter I kept her in the stream! and rigged up a trapeze for her. But Mr. Vaux, the architect who is fond of a quier retreat while at work and whose effice was above the apartments of Miss hitty, complained to the Park Commissioners that Kitty made too much noise. So I had to tie up the trapeze, and Kitty could not exercise any more. Then she wasted away and died of eniargement of the liver.

Jake spressent pet is a monkey named Jim. He was born in England, and wears side whisters, which are decidedly English in their luxuriance. In another cage Jennie nurses her mne-months-old tash Jacob, while old Jacobus, her father, blinks at her somnoiently from his perch. Jake takes conscientious care of his mischlevous family, and has them caged so that the younger and weaker ones are protected from the onsisaghts of the attenger and more seithsh eld-timers. Every little while, however, there is the liveliest sort of a rumqus in the monkey settlement, and the popular juvenile resort has to be locked up until peace and good order are restored.

It is a fact that has not got into the newspapers before that the monkey family has been increased by the generosity of some adopted sons of sunny italy. When the Aldermen met and framed the ordinance against monkeys, many organ grinders came up to Jake and gave him some choice performers. They gave him a lot, too, who had got so old and bad tempered that the grinders could not manage with visitors at the Zoo, Hugh a strong point is his intimate acquaintance with hippopotami. He now attends to Caliph and his wife. Miss Murphy, and their interesting to everybody. Fatima was just 10 months old last week, and it is Hugh's boast that there isn't another infant of that are alive that har of breather in the suite has such a hearty appetite.

last week, and it is Hugh's boast that there isn't another infant of that age alive that has such a hearty appetite.

She weight 500 pounds, and eats four loaves of bread every day, besides the meals that her devoted mother provides. Fatima is the only hippopotamus ever raised in captivity. Many have teen born in captivity, but none has lived long. She devotes a large part of her time to fighting her father. Caliph's chief leature is his mouth. It measures 9 feet 3 inches from lip to lip when he opens it.

Downey delights to sit by the hour at the edge of the pond where Fatima lives, talking to the bary hippopotamus. He speaks to her as a human mother speaks to her child. He says that Fatima likes baby talk, and understands it. Fatima rests her head on the edge of the tank, and, with eyes closed, remains quiet as leng as Downey rubs her gums.

"It's funny how all young animals like to have their gume rubbed." remarked the keeper. "Fatima would rather come to me any time than to Miss Murphy if she thought I would do this for her."

Keeper Downey authorizes the announcement that there is to be another interesting event in Mr. Caliph's family shortly. He says that Fatima will have a brother or a sister next March.



THE MAN THE ELEPHANTS ESTEEM.

Reeper Downey's whole time is not devoted to Fatima and his parents, however. He has also to look after the panthers and tigers and leopards. He keeps an eye on the snakes, too. None of these charkes, he says, is particularly troublesome. He visits their cages almost daily, but during his eight years experience he has had but little trouble with them. Now and then the animals are fretful and the keepers get clawed. Downey hears several sears on his arms which he has received from the panthers. The snakes are test in a large glass case. The collection beludes several box constrictors and a rathernake. Downey says that he has been bitted by the boxs.

"The bits is not dancerous." he added unconcernedly, but it is very painful. As to the rattler there is no danger, for I can keep him off easily with a brown.

About every school boy in town knows "Billy" Snyder, the elephant keeper at the Zoo. Billy is an authority on elephants, and likewise coons. His pet terrier Fanny has a great reputation as a coon hunter and an elephant tamer. Billy walked out to the elephants with THE SUN reporter and called for "Tom." Tom is the crack performer. He reared on his hind legs at once and went through a lot of amusing mandyres to please his master. Billy looked at him a finitenity.

"I-n't that a fine statue." he crioid enthusiastically. "I taught him to do that in two days. But I don't want to stand under him when those feet come down."

Billy says that he has been stepped on, and that he knows Tom's feet weigh something. He asserts that it is true of all elephants that twice around the fore foot measures the authals exact height.

Billy has looked after the welfare of the Central Park elephants that twice around the fore foot measures the authals exact height.

mal's exact height.

Billy has looked after the welfare of the Central Park elephants since 1856, and has had as many as twelve of them under his care at one time. At present, however, he has only two,



BEAR KEEPER MARRON.

Tom and Tip. Tom has been in the Park since 1887, and is 12 years old. He weighs 9,000 pounds now, but Billy says that elephants don't stop growing until they are 35, and that Tom bids lair to beat Jumbo. Tip is an older and much more depraved animal. He is 24 years of age, but weighs only 2,200 pounds. Agam Forepauch presented him to the Zoo as a New Years gilt in 1889.

"He is one of the meanest elephants I ever had anything to do with," said Billy Snyder. "and I've handled a good many in my day. He would not have been presented to the menagerie if he had not osen too mean to keep in the show, you may be sure of that. When he was brought here he was loaded down with chains. I put him in his stall, and gradually, week by week took off all the chains except the two he has on now. It takes a lops while for an elephant to get acquainted with man. Tip faked me badly lest April. I was cleaning out his stall, and full the one next to it. Suddenly I heard a noise like the report of a rifle. I looked into Tip's stall and found that he had broken one of his chains, and it was as clean a break as if it had been filled off. I went right in to him, and as I entered he faked me across the back with his trunk. Luckily Fark Foliceman Murphy was just passing, and he culled me out. I was unruly elephant is to chain him so that he cannot bring it down to smash his keeper. Billy says that the best way to discipline an unruly elephant is to chain him so that he cannot bring it down to smash his keeper. Tip formerly had tinks live jest long, but a few wasks before he jaked "his keeper last April he broke one of them and act he other has to be sawed off. They are now only about eigheites and jumps at the animal's trunk so that he cannot bring it down to smash his keeper. Tip formerly had tinks live jest long, but a few wasks before he had only elephant training. He took care of some of Barnum's elephants before he had charge of those at the Loo. He says that the first day he went into the slephants before he had charge of those at

look upon him as his special protégé. One day, however, the stag made a rush for him and knocket him down. Pat was so severely injured by the strack that he had to be removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. He had wounds in the legs arma, and groin.

Pat says that the bears are very friendly, and organize exclusive cliques. They resent the advent of new comers in the pit. The old-timers promptly combine and fight against the latest arrivals hot and heavy. All things considered, however, they behave very well. Pat tells how a German put his hand through the bars of the polar bear case to pat him. It was against the Zoo rules, and the white bear seemed to know it, and seized the arm with such force that he dislocated it. They saved the man's limb by throwing meat into the care to distract the bear's attention.

The birds and smaller animals of the Zoo are the particular friends of Keeper Peter Shannon. He is an old timer, and has had thirty years' experience. He knew Audubon, the naturalist, and got some fine animals from him for the Zoo. All these have since died, however. The aviary of the Zoo is across the court from the big monkey house. The only trouble that ever breake out in the aviary is the work of the riotous bald eagles. Pete says that they are as "pesky" sometimes as some bald-headed men he knows of. There used to



THE BIRD FANCIES OF THE ZOO.

be a baid eagle in the Zoo—old enough to have better manners—that used to attack everybody who went into the care. The bird eventually died of advanced age and a bad temper. Peter leaves the eagles in their cage all the year round. They don't mind the weather. During the bilzzard their cage was packed with snow, but the only loss by the atorm was the death of two red-tailed hawks. The eagles did not mind the snow a bit.

There is only one man in the whole town that has to answer as many questions as are daily put to the Zoo keepers. That man is Chauncey Depew's respected information bureau. The keepers are inclined to think that even this remarkably cool and collected citizen is less questioned than they on the days when there is a crush at the Zoo. The keepers at the Zoo are as obliging as they are intelligent, and have often been praised as model public servants. They know their business thoroughly and attend strictly to it. A proof of this is the fine collection of animals which the city possesses. They are a cool, courageous lot of men, too, for ho man who cannot keep his head in a moment of danger is engaged for such a position. It is frequently due to the coolness and bravery of those keepers that their follows, and even the animals, are saved from death.

The best of all is that the visitors who ask the most questions are the ones whom the keepers like most. But perhaps this isn't to be wondered at, as the most persistent questioners are the little folks.

REMINDERS OF COLUMBUS.

Reproduction of His Fingship, and of the

Two interesting projects have been set afoot, one for the construction of a fac-simile of the in the greatest of all voyages, and the other an exact reproduction of the old convent of La Rabido, at Pales, the scene of one of the most touching incidents in his career.

The Santa Maria is one of the famous vessels of history on whose fare the course of events has depended. She was originally known as the Gallego, only receiving her new name when Columbus holsted his flag on her as Grand Admiral of the Ocean Sea. The device of this vessel turned on a curious incident. Palos seemed a small port to select as the starting point of an enterprise so unjestic; but it was taken by Ferdinand and Isabella because it chanced to have been punished for some civil trouble by being required to keep ready for the service of the kingdom, during one year, two caravels, with crews and arms. The town, accordingly, furnished the Gallego; the Pin:a, owned by two citizens, was selzed for the expedition by an officer of the royal household; finally, the Nina was voluntarily supplied by one of the three brothers Pirezon, who played so important a part in

at enterprise The Gallego, or Santa Maria, had a deck with ferecastle and cabin, but the other two vessels were open, save for a small bridge fore and aft, and the Nina carried only lateen sails. Columbus had insisted on baying three yessels, when only two were offered him; and the loss of one and the separation of the other two during the homeward voyage justified his prevision. When the fac-simile of the Santa Maria is seen, during the great naval review in New York harbor, there will be much wonder that such a boat, with two companions atill less imposing should have ventured or such a quest. Still, in the letter addressed to the King and Queen, which Columbus prefaced

still less imposing, should have ventured on such a quest. Still, in the letter addressed to the King and Queen, which Columbus prefaced to the Journal of his voyage, he speaks of his little fiest as "three vessels well adapted for such service." The rudger of the Pinta, it will be remambered, was soon broken, and had to be replaced at the Canaries, where also the laten or triangular sails of the Nina were changed to square sails, to ensure greater speed and safety.

It was from the Santa Maria that the Admiral saw the light moving which caused the reward offered by king ferdinand for the first discovery of land to be given to him, although four hours laver Rodrigo de Triana, a sailor, saw the land itself. But the Fanta Maria was fasted never to return to the Old World. Late on Christmas eve, while on the coast of Cuba, at a place which be called Punta Santa, now named Point et. Honoratus, Columbus, who had been two days and a night without sleen, left the helm of the langabile to a pilot and went below for reat. The pilot, contrary to orders, gave the helm to a boy, who ran the ship on a sand bank. In spile of sciorts to first behip on a sand bank. In spile of sciorts to first behip on a sand bank. In spile of sciorts to first be with the tide she settled slowly. The Admiral transferred his flag to the Nina and sended the Santa Maria.

The building of a duplicate of this famous craft has been entrusted to Lieut. W. McC Little of the retired list of the nature. Maria the New York naval review, then at Chicago, which she will be a picturesque object, first at the New York naval review, then at Chicago, which she will be a pictured to first the hat. Lawrence, the lakes, and the Welland tanal, and finally at Washington, where she will be permanently suchored on the Pompelan villa at Startoga, to reproduce the convent of Santa Maria de la Rabida. This was a monastery of Franciscan friers on a hilling mar Palos, half hidden in a pine forest. Fernandez Garcia is suthority for the statement that while Columbus was goi

Wenderful Properties of a Japanese Bell.

A Yale professor who lives on Prospect hill has among other Japanese curiosities a remarkable antique bronze bell from an old temple in Japan, where it was once used by the priests during their ceremonics. This bell is cup-shared and about tweve inches in diameter and ten inches high. The tone of the bell is remarkably sait and musical, and a single touch will cause a sound continuing for two to three minutes.

A remarkable leature about the bell is that it resounds when placed on a cushion with the mouth upward, but why the support does not arrest the vibration is a point that has hitherto puzzled physicists, and no one who has seen the bell can explain the phenomenos.

THE PATH OF A 16-INCH PROJECTILE.

In March last the British Admiralty determined to test the full power of a sixteen-inch 110ton ride, made for the great war ship Sanspareil. The gun was set up at Shoeburyness. In front of it was built such a target as the world never saw before. First, to receive the

Some Surprising Comparisons in Values

Revealed by an Expert's Official Statistics. HAMMONDSPORT, Aug. 15.-A study of the sta-

tistical tables prepared by Col. H. Gardner of

this place as special agent of the Census Bureau in the interests of viticulture, reveals

some surprising facts in the comparative re-

intions of grape and wine growing to the

financial importance of the different regions

where the business has come to be a leading

factor in industrial affairs. California is pop-

ularly regarded as a region overshad-owing all others in this country as a grape-growing and distributing centre.

and in acreage it does exceed all the other viticultural areas of the Union com-

knows whether it would last even as long as that: very likely it would not for the impact of the gases released from the 10,000 kernels of cocca powder erodes great furrows in the tempered steel lining of the gun at every discharge. The next smaller but sufficiently powerful gun is supposed to last for 120 rounds, while to build it costs \$70,000—\$30,000 less. Moreover, it takes two years to build the larger and but eighteen months to build the smaller.

The building of 110-ton guns was begun about twelve years ago by Nr William Armstrong & Co. In all, 103 of them have been built. The Krunop works turned out one 17-inch gun of 127 tons weight—the most powerful ever built. Of the big follows, the great majority went to Italy. The first ones were muzzle loaders. The Victoria, the Sansparell, and the Bennow have two, each mounted, and one each in reserve. There are two each at Maita and Gibraitar. There is very little, if any criticism of their use in forts, for their weight and room occupied count for nothing.

The one insuperable defect in the great gun as now mounted is the penetrability. Every ship that has them must go lite action with from twenty to thirty set of each muzzle projecting into the open air in plain view of the enemy's gunners, an ample tarrest for the rapid-fire cannon. The modern rapid-fire gun huris a sharp sleel boit from four to six inches in diame er and weighing from 33 to 100 pounds, according to the bore of the gun, at the rate of ten per minute. Those who would like to see a cartridge for this kind of gun can do so in the window of the muzzle of one of those being gunsa a fair blow, the big fellow is ruined. Even a good glancing blow would ear such a gash in the cannon as to render it unsafe for further use. A two-inch boit has penetrated six inches into the chase of a big cannon when fired a a test shot. It is not stall impossible that a swift craise the the last impossible that as wift craise the down the mast powerful armore-clad battle ship.

Uncle sam is now building a dozen 13-inc refil. The gun was set up at Shooburyness. In front of it was built such a target as the world never saw before. First, to receive the world never saw before. First, to receive the impact of the bail, was a soild seel armor plate of the best muse, twenty inches thick. This was backed by twenty inches thick. This was backed by twenty inches thick. This in turn was backed by twenty inches thick. This in turn was backed by twenty inches thick. This in turn was backed by twenty inches thick and laid in cement. Then to brace the wall the most soild mass possible, leach of the timbers was a granite wall five feet thick and a six-foot vail of bride.

To fully appreciate what a substantial mass this target presented one must consider that the twenty-inch armor plate is the thickest ever used on a shir. The armor on the Empress of India, the very laisest of British battle inches of Iron behind the armor on the trace inches of Iron behind the armor on the first inches of Iron behind the armor plate of the press of Iron behind the armor plate of the bir guns. "Could they shoot through a proceedies of the chemy at short range. In this target is a wall of granifity feet thick, and it is a mighty tail building that requires a five foot wall at the street floor. But what need to say more? No better wall could be made for iesting the power of mone. A describilon of the grun that was fred at the target is worth giring. The dameer of the bore was sixteen inches, it consisted of a steel tube forty-seen feet long, around the breech hauled to out, and showed it to one side, all ty means or hydraulic entires the projectile with another maching. This projectile was not self-inched to care the projectile was not self-inched to care the projectile with another maching. The dameer of the projectile with another m cordion. She had picked the musio out by ear muzic londers. The Victoria, the Sansayrell, at and the Bennow have two, each meunied, and the Bennow have two, each meunied, and at the Bennow mounted is the ponetraility. Every ship that has them must relicted and with the sand must relicted and the sand weighting from 3t to low pounds, according to the bore of the gun, at the whole the pound of the sand weighting from 3t to low pounds, according to the bore of the gun, at the whole the pound of the sand weighting from 3t to low pounds, according to the bore of the gun, at the whole the pounds of the sand weighting from 3t to low pounds, according to the bore of the gun, at the whole the pounds of the sand weighting from 3t to low punds, according to the bore of the gun, at the whole the pounds of the sand the sand the gun, at the whole the pounds of the sand the sand the gun, at the window of the gun, and the sand the

other viticultural areas of the Union combined. California has 155.273 acres planted to
vineyard, and in 1839, which was the latest
cop report available for census returns, there
were picked from the vineyards of the State
38,780 tons of grapes that were put on the
market as table grapes; 172,108 tons were
pressed into wine; raisins were made from
41,136 tons, and 23,252 tons were dried, making a total of 27,522 tons. as the product of
California's vineyards. The money value of
this immense yield of grapes was 533,432 for
the table grapes, \$2,785,340 for the wine, and
\$1,372,136 for the raisins and dried grapes, at
total of \$2,745,077.

The next largest and most important grapegrapes of the district of rather districts, as there
are four: the Lake Keuka region, of which
Hammondeport is the centre; the Chautauquaregion, the Hudson River, and the district of
which Naples is the centre, and the district of
which Naples is the centre, and the district of
which Naples is the centre, and the district of
visical planted in vineyards is 48,350
acres. In 1859 the vineyards of New York State broad with vineyards is 48,350
acres. In 1859 the vineyards of New York
yielded and put on the market 50,688 tons of
table grapes exceeded the quantity of California
grapes of this State put on the market as table
grapes exceeded the quantity of California
grapes by hearly one-haif, the financial
returns for them were nearly seven times
greater than the amount realized for
the California product. The table grapes of
New York State brought the grower \$4,28a,
090 in 1889. White in this State only 15,172
tons of grapes were pressed into wine, against
172,108 tons made into wine in California, the
latter received but a little more than this more
the California product. The table grape with
heart viticultural interests of California, the
latter received but a little more than his more
than the work of the California of
the returns from the vineyards of New York in
1889 were \$1,512,126, against \$4,746,077 which
the grapes of the st For example, you can take a frog in your hand, pinch him and admire the beauty of his coloring, without being able to distinguish him from an actual battachian just killed.

The secret of this art, which is quite a new one, lies mainly in the composition employed as a material. Its basis is give. The operator first takes the fish to be imitated and makes a piaster mould from it in the ordinary fashion. Then he places a wooden core inside the mould—a flat piece of plank of the same general shape serves usually for the purpose, the object being to give stifness to the finjahed result—and pours into the mould the melted composition. Eight or ten heurs later the mould is opened, and a perfect counterpart of the fish as to shape, is taken out. So admirably are all the details reproduced that each scale is distinct. After the counterfeit has been hung up dry for a few days it is painted with oil colors in a manner as near to nature as possible a Brat lakes the fight to be Initiated and inkers.

The palmone a wooden cure inside the mould—the parties of the palmone and the palmone and the palmone are continued to the palmone and the palmone and the palmone are continued to the palmone are continued to the palmone and the palmone and

place in the cannon with a machina. The cannon with a machina with the country of the country of

wife had not a visited the main land for seventeen years, while the daughter had passed the entire sixteen years of her life upon the lonely spot. although the city of Portland was almost in sight. The girl was bright but untutored, pretty but miserably clad. She wore no stockings and knew nothing of hats. The only relative she knew of outside the family circle was a half-sister, who she had nover seen. Her father said that this other daughter lived "out West." She lived in Kennebunk-port York county. This daughter of the sea. much to the surprise of some yachts-men who once landed on the island, was able to play several popular airs upon an old accordion. She had picked the music out by ear after hearing it played by the bands of passing excursion steamers. A party of picnickers who landed there last week found Basket Island

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11-4 Blankets, Worth \$6.50 pair, at - \$4.50 12-4 Blankets. Worth \$8.50 pair. at - \$5.98

Cotton Sheets, good quality, 21-2x21-2 yards, at : \$1.25 pr.

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